Mr. Britten at Great Salkeld, and by Mr. Tomlin in the river Wye, and formerly occurred in the London district, as I have seen several specimens marked "Battersea, E. C. Rye," ex coll. T. A. Marshall, in coll. Keys.

R. sodalis, Er. Resembles *nitens* in the red-yellow antennæ and claws, but is broader and flatter in appearance, with the thorax broader in proportion to its length, and the basal angles more produced. Thorax very dull, by reason of a ground-work of extremely fine subconfluent punctures, with an irregular admixture of punctures about twice as large as those of the ground-work, the base and side margins narrowly granulate. Elytra shining, nigro-æneous, the striæ finer and less deeply punctured than in our other species, seventh interstice cariniform and very prominent. These particulars are taken from a specimen captured by Mr. Champion at Christow, Devon, 24.8.07, and recorded in this Magazine (Vol. xliv, p. 33), as *E. nitens*. Ganglbauer says of the species "In Bayern bei Bruck an der Amper, in der Schweiz bei Schaffhausen, in Südfrankreich in den Départements Var und Hérault. Sehr selten."; and Flach (Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1889, p. 138), speaks of it as nearly forgotten.

Colesborne, Cheltenham:
March 19th, 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS *MYRMOLAMIA* FROM HAITI (W. I.).

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.E.S.

MYRMOLAMIA FAUVELI, sp. n.

Brown-black, very shining. Elytra with a broad transverse testaceous band covering nearly the anterior half and with the extreme apex testaceous. Bases of antennal joints 1—10 testaceous, except 2nd which is entirely testaceous. Legs testaceous, except dilated portion of the femora which is brown. Length, 1 line.

Head brown-black, vertex shining, smooth; front closely punctured. *Antennæ* longer than body, black, with bases of joints 1 to 10 (except 2nd which is entirely testaceous) pale; joints 3 to 10 becoming gradually shorter towards apex, clavate, with a few fine black setæ. *Thorax* longer than broad, constricted at base, somewhat dilated and convex in front (flask-shaped), quite smooth, shining, brown-black, with the base and extreme anterior margin testaceous. *Elytra* shining, base broadly depressed, testaceous (this depressed, testaceous portion occupying nearly the anterior half), coarsely punctured; humeral angles prominent, castaneous; basal tubercles prominent, castaneous; posteriorly convex, smooth, brown-black, except the extreme apex, which is testaceous; viewed laterally a few dark semi-erect setæ are visible. *Femora* clavate, castaneous, except bases, which are testaceous. Tibiæ and tarsi testaceous.

The following table will distinguish it from the two known species.

A. Size larger (length $1\frac{2}{3}$ line); head and thorax alutaceous, dull ... *M. opacicollis*, Bates.

B. Size smaller (length 1 line); head and thorax shining.

(1) Basal fascia of elytra narrow, basal tubercle furnished with a long tuft of black erect setæ..... .....*M. penicillata*, Bates.

(1′) Basal fascia broad (occuping nearly the anterior half of the elytra), no long tuft of setæ on basal tubercle .....*M. fauveli*, n. sp.

A single specimen was taken by sweeping at Carrefour, near Port au Prince, Haiti, in May, 1908.

Type in my collection.

The three genera, *Cyrtinus*, *Decarthria*, and *Myrmolamia*, appear to be very closely allied. *Decarthria* may be at once separated from the other two by its 10-jointed antennæ. *Myrmolamia* is distinguished from *Cyrtinus* by its more prominent humeral angles, and its less prominent basal tubercles, characters that seem to be of scarcely sufficient importance for generic distinction.

R. N. Barracks, Portsmouth:
March 10th, 1909.

NOTES ON THE BRITISH DRAGONFLIES OF THE "DALE COLLECTION," (II).

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

(Concluded from Series 2, Vol. xix, 1908, *p.* 203*)*.

There remain to be reviewed the *Zygopterides*, that is, those dragonflies in which the fore- and hind-wings are more or less alike. They are contained in three and a half drawers, and comprise no less than 193 insects. These, with the *Anisopterides* already treated, bring up the total in the "Dale Collection" to 361.

Calopteryx virgo.—There are nine specimens, a male (171), a male (173) with uncoloured wings and greenish body, and one female (175) being without labels. A male (169), has a blank green label, and Walcott. 1843 (J. C.). A male (170) is from Cosmore Comn., 1843 (J. C.). A male (176), with uncoloured wings and greenish body, is labelled H. D., 1843 (J. C.), while another (177) of similar appearance has "anceps Ste. v. Vesta" (at side). A female (172) has two labels — New Fo., 1842 (J. C.), and Jun. 1842 (J. C. filled in),' while another (174) has Glanvilles Wootton (at side).

Calopteryx splendens.—Again there are nine specimens, a male (181) and a female (183) being unlabelled. A male (178) and a female (180), each bear a blank green label, and Walcott, 1844 (J. C.). A male (179) has a blank green label, and Belfast T R :, 42 (J. C. red ink), another (182) has a small blank pink label,